

**37104 to 37116—Continued.**

**37115.** "No. 2. Locality, Kano. Local name *Fara fara*. One of the varieties most commonly grown here, both for human consumption and food for stock."

**37116.** "No. 3. This variety is grown in much smaller amounts and the grain, as will be seen, is a very poorly developed one. This fact would seem to support the statement made on page 146 of Dudgeon's 'Agricultural Products of British West Africa,' i. e., that the stem is particularly rich in saccharine juice and that this variety is mainly used as a cattle food."

**37117. ANNONA CHERIMOLA Miller.****Cherimoya.**

From San Jose, Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos Wercklé, Department of Agriculture. Received January 30, 1914.

"*Jara*. Fruit tree; hot climate." (Wercklé.)

**37118. CARICA PAPAYA L.****Papaya.**

From Angola, Africa. Presented by Rev. W. P. Dodson. Received January 26, 1914.

"Seeds that are acclimatized here for a generation. It is not the United States variety, but rather that of South America, and is a most delicious soft fruit that grows abundantly. It ought to grow in southern Florida or southern California, quite south (Imperial Valley)." (Dodson.)

**37119 to 37121.**

From Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Department of Agriculture. Received January 29 and February 6, 1914.

**37119. CASUARINA SUMATRANA Jungh.**

"Introduced as a better style of *Casuarina*, forming a large and more graceful tree than *C. equisetifolia*, used so commonly as a street tree in Florida." (Fairchild.)

"A shrub which in greenhouse cultivation may attain a height of 1½ meters or more, excessively branched. Branches spread out, elegantly bent down by the weight of the twigs. Branches, twigs, and little twigs are three cornered, very thin, destitute of leaves, gracefully arched, sometimes pendent, forming by their union plummy masses or a kind of foxtail, the whole of a deep shining green. Few plants are prettier, and above all more suitable for commercial ornamentation, either for bouquets or decorations for ballrooms. This species has a considerable number of thin twigs, which give to the whole an excessive lightness which can be compared to the marabouts employed for decorating headdresses. Another advantage yet which these twigs present is that, being completely destitute of leaves, and owing their plummy lightness to the delicacy of the different parts, they retain their ornamental character for a very long time, which does not take place when this character is due to the leaves. This species is cultivated in a light and firm mixture consisting of vegetable mold and peat, to which is added a small quantity of very sandy soil, in pots well drained and relatively large. However, a better way is to cultivate them in the ground in a hothouse, or, at the least, in a good temperate house. Then the plants are very hardy and one can, at need, cut off the branches to make bouquets or other forms of ornamentation.